

alone were allowed, to the amount of four wagon loads. Upon the day appointed, four ladies, accompanied by their husbands, went to the prison, and sought for the prisoners. The party proceeded to Wind-er's headquarters, where Henry Wirz was in com-pany with the General. The demand for a pass was repeated. Understand, the ladies were present, and the reasons given why the party were there, in accordance with Winder's special request. To their astonishment they were met with this reply: "G—d—n you, have you all turned Yan-kees here?"

"No, General," responded the spokesman of the party, "I am not, as you know, nor are any here present; we have come, as you requested us, through Mr. D., to bring necessary articles for the Fed-eral hospital, and ask a pass for the purpose of de-livering them."

"It's a d—d lie! I never gave permission for anything of the kind! Be off with you, all of you!" As if this fearless display of martial valor and gentlemanly bearing was not sufficient, Henry Wirz essayed and did eclipse his General in profanity and indecency—and I here assert that if the lowest sink of the most abandoned parts of your city were cleaned, they could not surpass the ribald vulgarity and finished profanity of this jailor, exhibited in the presence of refined and "loyal" ladies.

Shocked, terrified, beaten to the very dust with mortification, the party retired, and, foisted in their efforts to succor the sick and alleviate the tortures of the dying Union soldiers, they gave their loads of clothing and food to a passing column of Federal prisoners on their way to another place—Millen. They at least had the satisfaction of knowing that some were benefited, even if they had failed in their efforts for those who most needed their as-sistance.

During the last winter—which was unusually cold for Georgia, when the ice made an inch thick—no shelter, no blankets or clothes, no wood was provided for the wretched inmates of that prison. Squads were permitted, to the number of thirty, to go out under guard daily, for one hour, without axes or any cutting tool, to gather the refuse and rotten wood in the forests; and if they out-staid their time, they were tried by drum-head court martial, charged with violating their parole, and, if found guilty, were hung! I myself saw three bodies hanging, who were thus executed.

My house was the resort, or I should say refuge, of most of the prisoners who made their escape from the stocks, and the tales of starvation and distress which they told would have melted an iron heart. I must elude my hurried account of what I have seen. It is far from full; not one-half has been told; by far the most has been kept back from very shame, and in respect to your readers."

DEMOCRATIC DISTRESSES.

It was no idiosyncrasy of the Bourbons, that they remembered nothing and forgot nothing, and consequently learned nothing from the teach-ings of exile. The same infirmity of memory, ac-companied by the same disposition to profit by the lessons of their own experience. They remember perfectly well the golden days of Pierce and Buchanan, when they possessed the land, and waxed fat on the milk and honey of office wherewith it flowed. They remember that it was through the alliance and help of their Southern brethren that they had entered into this godly heritage, and they long for a re-union of the fraternal alliance which shall restore it once again to them. They seem to have forgot-ten that it was through the treachery of those very allies that they were thrust from their paradi-se to the cold outer world, and that they see its gate

"With dreadful faces thronged and fiery arms," whenever they cast a lingering look backward towards its portals—now, alas, closed against them. And they fail to discern, as it would seem, what a different world they live in from that of five years ago; how completely the fiery tide of war has swept away the old landmarks of parties, and how impossible it is to set them up again as of old.

The restoration of the Bourbons, as a failure, because the French nation has not remembered everything, while it had forgotten nothing; and the restoration of the old Democratic party is an impossibility, because the American people have also excellent memories, and intend to apply them to equally ex-celent uses.

The proceedings of the Democratic conventions in several of the States, lately, have been full of proofs that it is as impossible for inveterate poli-ticians as for inveterate potentates to understand that times change, and men change with them. To read their platforms, one might infer that there had been a considerable riot some time in the Southern country, which they had helped to put down, but which was not of consequence enough to justify in-terference with the regular exercise of their polit-ical rights by the rioters; that, in point of fact, the riot would have been prevented had the Democra-cy remained in power; and that it was the success of the party now in possession of the Government that brought the disturbance about. They affirm that the revolted States have never been out of the Union, and that they are entitled "to all their re-served rights and their due representation in Con-gress." They agree as to the horrors that would ensue from the admission of the negroes to citizen-ship, and the entire subjection of the white race to the black in the event of such a catastrophe. And they are unanimous, we believe, in making love to President Johnson, and trying to entice him to bar-ter his position as the head of a great nation for that of the leader of a desperate faction. A good symptom of general public health may be discerned in the zeal they all profess for the maintenance of the national credit and the payment of the public debt—a zeal which they can hardly expect to be shared by the prodigal brethren they are inviting to return from the husk of rebellion to the old Democratic bosom. All we believe; unless it be the Split Convention held at Columbus, Ohio, which, if we understand the abridgment of its do-ings that we have seen, went squarely against the debt and in favor of free trade, and flatly denied the right of the Government to emancipate the slaves—a question which the more responsible bodies either avoided entirely or touched only inferentially.

We suppose that the hackneyed politicians who made up the mass of these conventions are beyond the reach of grace. They must be given over to a reprobate mind, and to the idols to which they are joined. Like old drunkards, their case is hopeless; but we would uplift a warning voice to the young who are just entering on the devious ways of poli-tics, and bid them beware of casting in their lot with those broken-down tempters. The whole ground on which they used to stand, as if establish-ed forever, has been utterly cut away from under their feet by the sword of the nation. The whole state of public feeling is radically changed from what it was then. The revolution in public opinion which, having begun, was sure to go on and ulti-mately prevail, has been hurried forward a half cen-tury by the suicidal policy of the Southern Democ-racy; and it is one that will never go backward.

Up to the time of the election of 1860 the nation was at ease in its possessions, making money, grow-ing in population, lightly taxed, and having all the substantial elements of material prosperity in abundance. It shrank from any disturbance of its repose. Above all, it shuddered at civil war and intestine strife. It was content to let the Democ-ratic party of the North, with the assistance of the Southern slaveholders, rule and revel, provided it could enjoy tranquillity in its borders for the time, and have the evil day postponed. The bullying of the slaveholders, though only half believed to be in earnest, was allowed to shape the policy of the na-tion, and keep the party which incarnated it in power. But the bullets were not content with this disposition. Like the boy in the fable, the diurnal egg of gold was not enough for their greed; they must needs have the Democratic goose in train, in hopes of securing an inexhaustible treasure at a stroke. The result we know. The old Democratic party, thus slain in the house of its friends, it is in vain to endeavor to galvanize into a phantasmal life again. Its particles must live in new forms and under new conditions, or suffer political anni-hilation.

The people, as we have said, have the best of memories. They remember well the rule of the Democratic party under the nominal leadership of Pierce and Buchanan, but under the real dictation of the slave power. They remember how the re-bellion was contrived, and all the particulars of the plot arranged under those auspices. They have not forgotten the disadvantages under which they there-fore entered into their struggle for life. Their

dangers from false friends, all of the Democratic brand, are fresh on their minds. They bitterly call up the cruel cost in the blood of their best and bravest at which their freedom has been purchased. All this will not be blotted from their memories by the "glittering generalities" or the commonplaces of the Democratic party. The people have learned, further, that they can exist without the help of the South—that they cannot only exist, but thrive and grow rich, and increase in goods, while it is the South that is one great almost unpopulated waste, and the old prestige of slaveholding wealth and chivalry is gone for ever. The nation does not intend that its papers shall govern it just yet, and it will take all needful precautions to hin-der this consummation so devoutly wished for by hungry Copperheads—yes, even if one of them be to erect the loyal negroes into citizens, to guard by the ballot what they have won by the bayonet.

And this is our painful task to assure the Penn-sylvania Democrats they will have to submit to. The idea of negro suffrage was as repugnant five years ago to the great mass of the Northern peo-ple as it is now to them. But the idea has been thrust into the minds of the most intelligent portion of the people, including all the best part of the old Democratic party, by the action of the rebels and their Northern friends. And the lesson is fast leaving the whole lump. It is a matter of simple self-defence. The white rebels of the South are not to be trusted with power, unless the black loyal-ists keep them in check. The nation is not going to set the rebel beggar on horseback, that he may ride to the devil, and drag it after him into the pit. He may have indemnity for the past when he has secured the future which the equal citizen-ship of the negro will give us. Anything short of this would be nothing less than national suicide; and the nation has not fought for its life so long and so hard to die now by its own silly hand. If the Democrats had but the wisdom that is profitable to direct a party under difficulties to success, they would cease their old habits of servility to the white men of the South, and try to conciliate the black men by showing that they really believe in the democratic principles they profess, by helping them to their equal political rights. They may find them-selves in power again, some day, by this method, but by no other. But we fear their case is past advice.

—The Nation.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

PATRIOTIC OFFERING TO JOSEPH MAZZINI.

We believe no purer patriot has been raised up for the freedom and elevation of his native land than Joseph Mazzini, who, for more than a score of years, has stood prominently forth as the champion of Italian unity, liberty and independence; but all this time banished from Italy, and under sentence of death, by the Government, for his burning words and noble deeds in that direction. His talents are of the first order. With an inexhaustible zeal and an un-daunted spirit he combines the judgment of a sage, the inspiration of a prophet, and the faith of a martyr. He is as modest, too, as he is gifted, having little or nothing to say of himself, but every thing of what pertains to justice and right; and he has a vigor of reasoning and a power of statement which place him among the highest intellects of the age. During our visit to England in 1846, it was our privilege to make his acquaintance; and though it was a brief one, we were strongly impressed with the excellence of his character, the grandeur of his aims, the disinterested-ness of his efforts, and the grasp of his genius; and we have ever since taken a personal interest in him. During the long and terrible struggle for the abolition of slavery in America, he repeatedly bore his tes-timony to the enormity of that brutal system, and gave his cordial approval of the efforts made by the friends of freedom for its abolition. He has a profoundly philo-sophic mind, and has been a most conscientious student of history—basing all his plans upon the solid foundation of a true democracy. No man is more deserving of universal confidence, respect, sympathy, cooperation, and applause, than himself; and we are glad to learn, therefore, by a circular issued at Faenza by Tancredi Levranti, D. Leopoldo Maticelli, Andrea Rambelli, Cesare Emiliani, and Giuseppe Versari, "Council of Direction of the Association of Progress," than an effort is making to raise for "the precursor and apostle of the national life of Italy," as he is justly styled, a National Subscription by the Democracy of Italy, in order to supply him with the means of promoting, both by spoken and written word and action, the fulfillment of the destiny of Italy, and also "to show that the banishment of Mazzini is the crime of a party governed by the nod of a foreigner, not the ingratitude of the nation." It has been asked in Eng-land—and the same question may be pertinently asked in America—why should there not be a common union in this expression of admiration and regard for the great Italian, who, in contending for the liberation of his country through the great principles of liberty through-out the world? The tribute is justly paid to him, that to those who have known him during his long exile in England, he has stood in the place of a perennial inspiration. Through failure, through disappoint-ment, whilst suffering from the bitterness of foes and the half-heartedness of friends, he has stood firm, self-possessed, hopeful, and encouraging, a pillar of strength, a pledge of success. We trust this praiseworthy project will not disgracefully fall through, as many a sim-ilar one has done, either from lack of energy and method, or from indifference or the want of an appreciative generosity.

LETTER FROM HENRY VINCENT, ESQ.

Among the most eloquent platform speakers and popular lecturers in the cause of Progress and Re-form, in England, for a quarter of a century past, HENRY VINCENT has stood conspicuous; and during the late rebellion in this country, he warmly espoused the side of the American Government. The follow-ing letter from him has just been received, though by the date it was written as long ago as last November:—

9 Mornington Crescent, Regent's Park, LONDON, N. W. Nov. 26th, 1864.

BELOVED FRIENDS.—I am informed that you desire to have a few of my autographs. I send a few because you desire them. I am least of the least of men; nevertheless, I love America—her people—her republic—and those friends of the slave who rally round President Lincoln in this awful crisis, and who believe that, by the help of God, and through Him, the liberty and Union of America will be pre-served. I hope soon to have the honor and pleasure to greet you in person—for one of the dreams of my life has been the hope of one day treading the soil of the United States. I wait, in the hope and faith that the foul rebellion of the slaveholders may soon be overthrown.

Accept my warm love, and believe in the fervor of my prayers, which are daily offered to the God of heaven and earth for the overthrow of slavery, the defeat of the slaveholders, and the restoration of Peace, with Union and Freedom, in your noble coun-try.

I have the honor to be your devoted friend,
HENRY VINCENT.

To William Lloyd Garrison and the friends of the Slave and Liberty in the noble city of Boston.

Assuring Mr. Vincent of a warm welcome whenever he shall visit America, we return him our thanks for several admirably executed photographic likenesses of himself, and also for the numerous au-tographs kindly forwarded by him, in connection with such heart-felt sentiments as the following:—

Were I a young man—without wife or children—I should have cast my lot with the brave and Free States of America. In their gallant conflict for the Union and Liberty.

My prayers are for the loyal citizens of America—for their noble Republic, and their honest President. May they break in pieces the Slaveholders' Rebellion,

and secure for posterity the blessings of Free Labor and Free Government!

I have always defended General Butler against the attacks made upon him in England, because I clearly saw that his republican honesty and vigor entitled him to the respect of the friends of liberty.

The enemies of America in England are divided into two classes, rogues and fools.

I love America as a boy—I love her as a man—and my prayers to God are for the preservation of her Union and Freedom against the bloody treason of slaveholders and man-stealers.

The American People are fighting the battle of the human race. May they speedily overthrow the vil-lenies who have revolted against moral obligations and human freedom!

To the brave American People, who, in the election of honest Abraham Lincoln, prove their determination to overthrow the Slaveholders' Rebellion, and to con-serve their Grand Republic against Treason and Trai-tors.

Long live the American People and their Free Re-public!

LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Both branches of our Church-militant, the South and the North, are disconcerted and disappointed, in these days. But each displays a superlative tenacity in sticking to its position, which Satan himself could not surpass. In the brief consideration now to be bestowed on them, let us take the most impudent first.

All the departments of the Southern Church seem determined that if, contrary to their wish, an eccle-siastical union between North and South shall be established, all the confessing, conceding and apolo-gizing shall be done by the former. They stand on the perfect repute and Christian fitness of their at-tempt to make slavery the corner-stone of Church and State together. They appeal to God and to the Bible as witnesses on their side, alike in Church secession and in State secession. Before the war they despised and reviled their Northern church "brethren" as abolitionists; (a ridiculous mistake, but they were really blinded by passion to that extent;) now, though whipped, defeated, impoverished, utterly crushed in re-gard to physical resources, their unconquered spirit rises sublime in its defiance, and they scout the idea of fraternizing with the Northern "brethren"; they treat them now not like abolitionists, but like niggers. They frown upon them. They draw together and fold around them their clerical garments, that, when the obsequious North comes begging for renewal of the old alliance, they may not be defiled by the slightest contact.

Twenty-one years ago, the Southern Methodists withdrew, and established a separate organization for themselves, not because their Northern brethren would not tolerate slavery, for they did tolerate it, but because even in the act of tolerating they spoke ill of it, and took some measures looking to an ultimate rejection of it from the church. Now, since the war, three of the Southern Methodist Bishops, (Andrew, Paine and Price,) have considered the subject of re-union, and issued a Pastoral Address in regard to it. Gratefully acknowledging the friendly disposition of a pro slavery minority in the Northern church, they declare their apprehension that a large proportion, if not a majority, of the Northern Methodists have become so incurably radical that no good result can be anticipated from ever entertaining the subject of re-union with them; and that, therefore, fidelity to their providential mission requires them to maintain their distinct Southern organization. It is supposed that the remaining three Bishops sympathize with this de-cision of their colleagues, and that thus the project of re-union has received a decided Southern negative.

The attitude of Southern Baptists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians is substantially the same as that of the Methodists, though the haughtiness of the Episcop-alians is naturally intensified by their aristocratic pre-eminence, and by the fact that they nearly or quite monopolize the best "blood" and the best "society" of the South. The position for instance of Bishop Elliot of South Carolina is picturesquely grand as he declares that if his church does consent to re-union with the North, the memory of the sainted Bishop-General Polk (and of the other saints militant who drew the sword for secession and slavery) must suffer no syllable of unkind or disrespectful allusion. He frankly tells his Northern Episcopalians who aspire to be again his "brethren" what they must do, and what they must not do, in case of re-union. And with a raised hand, and a (spiritual) whip in it, he looks down upon the Episcopal clergy of the North precisely as the mounted Templar, Brian de Bois Guilbert, looked down upon the serfs Wamba and Gurth, when they hesitated about obeying his commands. The magnificent impudence of all this is intensified by the fact that the Episcopal clergy never breathed a syl-lable of objection to slavery, and only took ground against secession when the seceders made war upon the Government and the country.

Turning to the North, we find that the position of the Northern Methodists in regard to re-union fairly represents that of the other branches of the Northern church. They urge it. They long for it. They are willing to be silent respecting whatever rightfulness there may be in their own position, and to bear in shameful silence the boasts made by the Southern "brethren" of their position as right, if only the wanderers will return. And why should they not make these concessions? As they did not object to actual slaveholding before, why should they be expect-ed to object to an expressed preference for slavery, and a longing to restore it, in the minds and mouths of the same "brethren" now? When Col. Netherland's slave actually died of the "moderate correction" administered by his master with a hand-saw, and the Presbyterian church in Tennessee in which he was a member and deacon took no notice of it—when the same Col. Netherland sat without objection as mem-ber of a New School Presbyterian Convention at Richmond, Va., in 1857—and when Col. Netherland's minister, Rev. Samuel Sawyer, was driven out of this same Convention for having attempted, at home, to bring church discipline to bear upon this murderer—the Northern Presbyterian church let all these things pass, as matters with which they had no concern; why should they hesitate to let all these people come back, if they will come? There is no sufficient rea-son. Tried by the church standard, South is as good as North. Tried by the church standard, the unnum-bered robberies, adulteries and murders which natu-rally follow their relation as slaveholders do not in the least interfere with the rating of Southern church-members as Christians! Why should the North ob-ject to them?

The truth is that the Church, both South and North, is unspeakably corrupt. Among their own members, they have perverted both the practice and the idea of religion. They extol baptisms, catechisms, creeds, psalm singings and public prayers, and represent con-formity to these as constituting the Christian charac-ter, while indulgence in some of the worst of vices does not, in their estimation, suffice to nullify the Christian character. What must then be the state of a community which, not itself pretending to be re-ligious, sees a church existing in the midst of it, composed of members of this character, and grows from youth to age seeing no other representation, no other specimen of religion than this! They hold a traditional belief that religion is necessary to salva-tion. They tacitly admit that they must submit to be, some time before they die, such sort of people as the church members are. What miserably distorted ideas of God and of themselves, of the duties of life, of the meaning of death, and of the purpose for which God made man and placed him here, must such people have! And yet the Church tends to perpetu-ate this state of things, and to arrest or pervert moral and intellectual development in this manner, wherever it is honored as a true representative of Christian-ity. The Southern Church is worse in degree, hav-ing lived amidst the corrupting influences of slavery. But the Northern Church is the same in kind, and needs a change greater than reform, a change amount-ing to revolution, purify it.—C. W. R.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XLII.

New York, Sept. 7, 1865.

To the Editor of the Liberator:—

The past fortnight has done much to elucidate the question, "What is the exact condition of the country—peace or war? We have had all along the fact that peace has not been declared, nor martial law revoked. We have observed the only partial disbanding of the army, and the division of the entire country into defini-tive military departments. Two events, in North Carolina and Mississippi have made it still clearer that the day of market and sabre is not yet over. Pro-visional Governor Sharkey undertakes to raise a State militia to suppress the disorders which are the spawn of the defunct rebellion. He is informed by General Slocum, with the sanction of the Executive at Wash-ington, that he is meddling with business not his own. Provisional Governor Holden entreats Gen. Ruger to release three honest citizens who have been ar-rested by the military authorities for mistreating a freedman. He learns, to his apparent surprise, that the keeping of the peace rests neither in his hands nor in those of his creatures, the Judges of the civil courts. From these two instances we gather that the South is held in order by a national police in blue, and that though the laws are not universally suspended in the presence of regiments, the time is far from having arrived when the men of the toga supersede the men of arms.

It will not be pretended that we are not on the way to a thoroughly pacific footing as of yore. But while some people complain (most unreasonably) because we are only on the way, there are others who would have us believe the millennium already here. In this latter category I may place the Times of this city, which betrays its misconception of the present epoch by a blast against politics in the pulpit. Now every-body knows that only in a state of war is it allowable for a minister of the gospel to partake of the political excitement of his fellow-citizens, and preach of their duties to themselves, the Government, the Union, pos-terity, in order to the encouragement of patriotism and the success of the national cause. In peace, there is no excuse for such conduct; the welfare of the land, the purity of the Government, the stability of the Union, will regulate themselves without interference from a class who may understand a good deal about Hebrew and Greek, but very little about the neces-sities, much less (God be praised!) about the corrupt machinery of politics. The individual conscience, more-over, needs no direction in things mundane from sources spiritual; and as for posterity, let it look out for itself. Thus, I conceive, the Times would argue, in order to account for its abuse of the Rev. Mr. Bur-ton, of Hartford, who had not only the honor to oc-cupy, but also the ability to fill, Mr. Beecher's place in the Plymouth Church during the summer vaca-tion. With greater moral perspicacity than his illus-trious predecessor, Mr. Burton showed, the other Sunday, why Jeff. Davis ought to expire on the scaffold his manifold and unspeakable crimes against the human race, and expressed without reservation his very earnest desire to see the demands of justice sat-isfied. This was enough for the Times, which crush-ed politics in the pulpit straightway, and, as if to crush the unfortunate pastor, cited against him the conten-tious sermon of the rector of Trinity, who had made an awful example of the speculative Ketchum. Doubtless the reverend gentleman did not suggest the punishment due to the thief and forger, from a delicate dread of overstepping the line between the learned professions. To have said the knave had merited imprisonment for life, would have been to introduce politics into the sanctuary; and by the same ruling, to recommend or approve for sinners generally the reward of hell-fire, might justly incur the reproach of interfering with the political management of the in-fernal kingdom. Not a few, I dare say, will be as-tonished to hear that to denounce rebellion and expose the character of traitors while hostilities lasted, was both praiseworthy and patriotic in the clergy of the loyal States; but that, when the contest is over, to portray the just doom of the subjugated miscreants is unbecoming the cloth, and an impertinent deviation from the function of the pulpit. Evidently the at-tempt is to make politics as disreputable as possible, in order to divorce them once more from morality, or rather so to impregnate them with immorality that the simplest moral argument or lesson could be proved to have a political bearing, and the preacher's mouth be sealed as effectually as with a gag. This may seem an uncharitable deduction from the evil logic of the Times, but that paper had already exhibited its animus unmistakably by sneering at Gen. Howard for introducing morality into his beautiful speech in Maine. He said there, you will remember, that for a settlement of the hostile feelings between our all races on this continent, there was need among us all of the spirit of Christ—meaning, of course, not the theological cant which is at home in Trinity Church, and which is understood of all men as representing the peculiar character of Jesus of Nazareth—the love of man without selfish limitations of nativity or rank; the love of one's neighbor as one's self; the worship of God as the common Father, who is likewise no respecter of persons. This is something not dreamed of in the Times' philosophy, and hence its amazement that a Major-General should talk of reducing the creed of the church to practice.

From religion to "spiritualism" requires no leap. If the latter be not admitted as one form of religion, certain forms of religion may safely be set down as jugglery. What we are to consider Mr. Colchester, the medium, I shall not try to discover. The testi-mony of some of the witnesses at Buffalo was in-jurious to his reputation for integrity, which was the subject of trial. But if the prosecution proved col-lusion in some particulars, it failed very decidedly to impeach Mr. Colchester's slight of hand, if so it must be called. The magician Anderson asserted that the defendant had taught him how to produce the blood-red writing on the arm, and proceeded to exhibit in open court the modus operandi. It is possible that such were his instructions, but certain that he was deceived by them. He required minutes, Colchester scarcely by an instant; both hands, to Colchester's one. He neither wrote unknown names in autographic fac-simile, nor crossed one with another. Anybody who has seen this noted performer will perceive the infer-iority of the imitation. Still, the verdict was against the theory of spirits. Some may perhaps ask why the medium did not make a counter exhibition to the judge and jury, and why there was not given to him in the hour of his trial the means of convincing all who saw or heard him in his supernatural allian-ces. Many similar inquiries may be made in re-gard to the whole question of spiritual manifesta-tions without eliciting a satisfactory answer, and yet without impugning the wonderful phenomena them-selves.

One more transition, and I have done: from spirits proper to spirits improper—from the celestial to the ardent. They say, in vino veritas, and I found it true in this groggery-cured city when I read over a store adjoining the debris of Barnum's Museum—"The Rain." Ales, Wines, Liquors and Segars. There was such a rare sincerity about this avowal, that it seemed as valuable a temperance tract as the street-fountain on the opposite corner. It is gratify-ing by the way, to record the extension of these foun-tains to all parts of the city. The Academy of Design is thoughtfully provided with one, that enters into the architectural construction of its stoop, and never dis-appoints the thirsty wayfarer. There are others on Broadway, and lately I noticed one set up in pleasing contiguity to a bar-room on South St. I shall watch the irrepressible conflict between them. Your city is fa-mous for its cleanliness; but I do not recall, except upon your Common, such valuable aids to sobriety (which is the mother of decency) as these that even rum-governed New York provides for its tempted citizens. Is not our example for once worthy to be copied by you? M. DU PAX.

OBERLIN COMMENCEMENT.

OBERLIN, O., Aug. 28th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Standard:—

Sixty—Commemoration anniversary has been distinguished by the presence and speech of Theodore D. Weld, invited by the Literary Societies. Ten of his associates in the famous Lane Seminary Exodus were also here. Mr. Weld paid a heartfelt tribute to the memory of Arthur Tappan, whose noble sympathy with these freedom-loving young men of thirty years ago led him to give ten thousand dollars to aid in laying the material foundations of this institution, on condition that her free lips should never feel the force of gags as they lay in Lane Seminary. Listening to this and other highly interesting reminiscences of this school led us to go over with the early history of those gifts of money, influence, zeal, prayer and hope from the American and English Abolitionists that secured the permanence of Oberlin, and made it illus-trious and ever consecrated ground. Well might Mr. Garrison exclaim, as he did when he stood here eighteen years ago, if there was a spot on the globe, where his supposed he would be welcome to speak his freest thought, that spot was Oberlin. And if his and other liberal minds, have felt the checks of theologi-cal assumption and prejudice, (that would certainly yield on a more thorough knowledge of him, and the great souls that have labored with him to free the land from sin and error,) still it is cause for joy and exultation to all who sympathize with progress that so large a measure of the spirit of freedom and tol-erance is visible here. You see here, as no where else in America, and perhaps not in the world, women and colored people reading essays, delivering orations, and receiving diplomas with white men, in a college whose doors open freely like the gates of Paradise to all who will enter.

Tappan Hall, in the ten acres' square that is sur-rounded by a beautiful hedge of Osage orange, all in summer leafy green, perpetuates the name of its munificent donor.

The handsome and spacious Ladies' Hall, just com-pleted, has rooms for one hundred ladies, and its ample dining hall will seat between two and three hun-dred at table. Over these tables, as always in the old hall, the social chat and buzz of the young ladies and gentlemen will go on, in a way that if Mrs. Horace Mann could witness, would dispel her misanthropy, and lead to a correction in the pages of the delightful Biography of her husband. At the collation, Alumni Day, given in this Hall, among the invited guests we had the pleasure to hear the Rev. Alexander Crum-mell, of Liberia. This gentleman, by his English culture at Cambridge University, and by the refine-ment and graces of a Christian minister, which spoke equally in his manners, tones and sentiments, won on this occasion, and other interviews, a lively interest and admiration.

Yesterday he read the service of the Episcopal Church at Christ Church, Rev. Mr. French's. Never did the grand old words, by which so many genera-tions have uttered their sorrow, indignation, protest, supplication and thanksgiving to the Most High, re-ceive such a significant rendering and interpretation in our ears, as by the voice and presence of this ac-complished and devout black clergyman. It was the Twenty-seventh day of the month—and this was the appointed Psalm: "Have mercy upon us, O Lord, for we are utterly despised. Our soul is filled with the scornful reproach of the wealthy, and with the despic-ability of the proud. If the Lord himself had not been on our side when men rose up against us, they had swallowed us up quick; when they were so wrathfully displeased at us, the deep waters of the proud had gone even over our soul. But praised be the Lord, who hath not given us over for a prey unto their teeth. Our soul is escaped even as a bird out of the snare of the fowler—the snare is broken, and we are delivered. Our help standeth in the name of the Lord, who hath made heaven and earth." His ser-mon had an eloquent denunciation of slavery as one of the works of the devil which Christ was man-ifested to destroy. His whole ministrations were ennobling and exalting in a rare degree. And yet from most of the Episcopalian, and other Evangelical (!) pulpits of America, would cruel caste and complexional hate utterly exclude him. Well may they all pray to be "delivered from pride, vain-glory and hypocrisy!"

An appropriate tribute was given in the Ladies' Hall in honor of the returned colored soldiers. Speech-es were made by Mr. William Still of Philadelphia, J. M. Langston, Esq., and the Rev. Alex. Crummell. All declared the right of the colored men to vote, as they have so heroically fought.

Commemoration week furnished another enjoyment in a grand musical treat. Haydn's Oratorio, the Creation, was performed with admirable spirit and beau-ty. Young Prof. Morgan, recently come from mus-ical studies in Germany, was the Conductor. Pro-bably in the whole State of Ohio no such opportunity was ever had to hear this wonderful Oratorio. It seemed to us like a piece of Boston transplanted in the West.

It was admitted by all that the colored graduates ex-celled in oratory and public reading, a tropical fervor that gives a charm to their performance beyond the lively interest and sympathy with which the history of their race touches us. This fact of the actual presence and participation in every exercise of this people, so mingled with the blondes and brunettes of the Caucasian type, as to leave you in doubt, some-times, which was, and which was not, allied to the dark race, was an eloquent refutation of the dogma of the antagonism of the races. And one would have thought Oberlin was the last of all places to furnish a candidate for Governor who should declare that black and white people could not live together in the same community as equals. Gen. Cox was here, and spoke in weak and lame defence of his position, taken mainly because the whites of the South so fiercely say they will never consent to live where the blacks are their political equals. (Suppose they won't, what then?) His speech was in the interest of the White Unionists of the South, not of the loyal black people there. And yet Oberlin will vote for him! The sorcery of the slaveholding power seems to have wrought its spell upon him. How glaring in contrast to this flippant casting down of the claims of the hum-ble and the poor, at the bidding of the haughty mock-ers at human rights, was Theo. D. Weld's magnif-icent, clear-spoken declaration of the inalienable right of all men to equal justice and impartial freedom!

Mr. Weld's lecture was thronged by thousands, as all the exercises of this stirring week have been—some coming long distances over this Western coun-try to hear him. Several were attracted, as they told us, by the power of his name, and the memory of the goodness and fiery eloquence that so enchanted them of old. And O, it was grateful to all the holy and noblest instincts of the soul to hear these everlasting ideas and principles uttered with such high, solemn, and sublime affirmation! It was being lifted into the air of heaven.

"And larger movements of the unfettered mind."

As we went out under the beautiful glancing stars, we felt we had been holding fellowship with truth as serene, eternal, and immutable as they, and which, thank God for the hope and labor of His children, shall yet sway the Governments of earth, as it now rules with its benign scepter the hearts of these in-spired, anointed teachers.

It was great joy to hear Mr. Weld declare that he must be stone blind who did not see that black peo-ple must vote in this country—by all the advancing spirit of the age—by all the principles of true democ-racy and Christianity—by our own constitutional guarantee of a Republican form of Government in every State. And also to hear repeatedly during the exercises the names of Garrison and Phillips spoken with loving reverence by the students.

SALLIE HOLLEY.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

EDUCATION FOR ALL.

A very interesting meeting of the American Teach-ers' Association was held at Harrisburg, Pa., recently, for the purpose of promoting the cause of education. In the course of the proceedings—

Papers were read by Professor Rice of Ohio, and Professor Wickham of Pennsylvania. At the close of Professor Wickham's reading, the subject of which was, "Education as an Element in the Re-construction of the Union," it was announced that Prof. Crummell, a distinguished graduate of Cambridge, England, was present. He then spoke as follows:—

THE BLACK PROFESSOR'S SPEECH.

"I thank you, sir, and the gentlemen of this As-sociation, for the honor you have conferred upon me. I take it as an evidence of American interest in the Republic of Liberia, and as a compliment to the col-lege with which I am connected in that country. I need not say, sir, how deeply interested I have been in the two reports which have been read this after-noon; and for the zeal which has been manifested in behalf of my brethren in your Southern States. I am an American negro; and I feel the deepest inter-est in everything which pertains to the welfare of my race in this country. A citizen of that infant Repub-lic which has been planted by American benefactors on the west coast of Africa, my heart and all its sym-pathies still linger with the deep regards upon the welfare and progress of my brethren who are citizens of this nation. More especially am I concerned, just now, by the great problem which comes before you in the elevation and enlightenment of the 4,000,000 of my brethren who have just passed from a state of bondage into the condition of freedom. The black population of this country have been raised by a no-ble benefactor to one of state degradation and ben-ightedness to one of manhood and citizenship. The state upon which they have entered brings upon them certain duties and obligations which they will be ex-pected to meet and fulfill. But in order to do these they must be trained and educated by all the ap-piances which are fitted to the creation of superior men. The recommendations which have been suggested in the report just read are the best and most fitting. Col-ored men are, without doubt, the best agents for this end. Teachers raised up from among themselves—men who know their minds—men who have a com-mon feeling and sympathy with them—these are the men best adapted to instruct, to elevate, and to lead them. And it is only by such teaching and culture that the black race in this country will be fitted for the duties which now devolve upon them in their new relations. These people are to be made good citizens. It is only by a proper system of education that they can be made such citizens. The race, now made freedmen among you, owes a duty to this country—a duty which springs from the great privileges which have been conferred upon them. Some, perhaps, would prefer to use the word "rights" instead of privileges, and I have no objections to that word, but I am looking at the matter rather in the light of the divine mercy and goodness. As a consequence of re-ceiving such a large gift and boon as freedom, my brethren owe great obligations to this country which can only be met by becoming good, virtuous, val-uable citizens, willing and able to contribute to the good and greatness of their country. For this is their home. Here they are to live. Here the masses will likely remain forever. For no reasonable man can suppose it possible to take up four millions of men as you would take up a tree—one of your old oaks or an old elm, stems, roots, and earth—tear it up from the soil, and transplant it in Europe or Asia. The black race in this country are to abide; and to meet the obligations which will forever fall upon them in this land, and to prove themselves worthy of the priv-ileges to which they have been advanced, they need schools, instruction, letters and training. But not only do the black race in this country owe duties to this country; they owe a great duty to Africa like-wise. Their fathers were brought to this country, and placed in bondage; and their children, in subsequent generations, notwithstanding all the evils they have endured, have been enabled to seize upon many of the elements of your civilization. Fourteen thousand of my brethren, American black men, have left this country, and carried with them American litera-ture, American literature and letters, American civi-lization, American Christianity, and reproduced them in the land of their forefathers. We have gone out as em-grants from this Republic to the shores of hither Africa, and re-created these free institutions, and a na-tion modeled after your own.

"Sir, I might stand here, and speak of wrongs and injuries, and distresses and agonies; but I prefer to dwell upon those adjustments and compensations which have been graciously evolved out of Divine Providence; and which have fitted them to a great work for good, not only here in this country, but like-wise in Africa. The black race in this country, as they increase in intelligence, will have to think of Africa; will have to contemplate the sad condition of that vast continent; will have to consider their rela-tion to the people of Africa. And thus it will be that while you are educating my brethren for their duties in America, you will be benefiting Africa. The black men in America are an agency in the hands of the American people, by whom they are enabled to touch two continents with benign influences. For not only through them will they be shedding intelli-gence and enlightenment abroad through this coun-try, but they will also in this manner raise up a class of men as teachers and missionaries, who will carry the word and gospel and letters to the land of their forefathers; and thus the American people will be enabled to enlighten and vivify with the influence of Christianity the vast continent of Africa."

At the close of his remarks, there was loud, long, and enthusiastic applause.

Professor Crummell is just from Liberia, where he has been as Professor of Liberia College for thirteen years. He is a minister of the gospel. He will re-turn to that country shortly.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, who was present at this Convention, ingeniously states the impression made upon him by the colored orator from Liberia, as follows:—

JEFF. DAVIS.
 AN ADVERTISING MEMORIAL FOR HIS PARDON.
 HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Aug. 1, 1865.
 To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:
 The undersigned, ladies of Holly Springs, would respectfully solicit Executive clemency for Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, now in the hands of the Federal authorities. Occupying as he did prominent positions both in the State and in the nation, his name has become a household word, and his position in the eyes of his countrymen is such that it is not unbecoming to apply to you, as the chief executive officer of the great representative government of the United States, for your intercession in his behalf. It is in your hands, your Excellency, that the fate of a man who has been a victim of a civil war, which led to a general conflagration and the shedding of the best blood of the land, is to be decided. The victors have been forced by the sword to succumb. To the victors belong the spoils of the war. It is a common saying that the victor is king, and much of you have been given to the party and its chief the poor and the wretched. The changes in government have been made, but the people have not been pardoned. Mr. Davis was but the representative of the people of the South, and called as he was by the voice of the people, he should not be punished for the sins of his countrymen, but should be treated as a man who has done his duty. He should be pardoned, and his name should be restored to its former position. It is, therefore, right that the name of Davis should be restored to its former position. It is, therefore, right that the name of Davis should be restored to its former position. It is, therefore, right that the name of Davis should be restored to its former position.

RECEPTION OF THE TOUSSAINT GUARDS.
 The Toussaint Guards (Company C, 6th regiment) arrived at home in this city on Saturday evening. The company was mustered out of the United States service with the regiment, on the 20th of August, at Pleasant, near Charleston, and paid off and discharged at Camp of Instruction, near Charleston. A large crowd had assembled at the North depot before the train arrived. When they alighted from the cars, they were conducted by Maj. A. S. Cushman, of the citizens' committee of reception, to where several Carney's drill-bills, lately named the Carney Guards, were being drilled. The Carney Guards were drawn up to receive them. The Carney Guards were drawn up through Purchase, Union, Second, and William streets, to the City Hall. They presented a spirited and soldierly appearance. The Carney Guards, considering the short time they have been under tactical instruction, exhibited a good proficiency in drill. They were accompanied by a band of music, and the original founder of a military organization among the colored men of this city, who exhibited not a little pride on the reception of a company of war-worn veterans of which, if he may not be termed the father, he is certainly the grandfather. The crowd on Market Square was immense, and the hall was packed in five minutes after the doors were opened, leaving thousands still outside who were unable to gain admittance. When the company had entered the hall, the gathering was called to order by William H. Johnson, Esq., who read the following list of officers for the occasion:
 President—Rev. Henry F. Harrington.
 Vice Presidents—Rev. John Girwood, Rev. W. J. Potter, Dea. William Piper, Hon. W. R. Botch, William H. Johnson, W. H. S. Coffin, Thomas J. Coffin, C. B. H. Fessenden, Cyrus W. Chapman, Isaiah C. Ray.
 Mr. Harrington, on taking the chair, made a few remarks, welcoming the soldiers home in the name of a common humanity, and saying that as the colored man had so long been a victim of the war, his rights, they should not be denied him. He then introduced James B. Congdon, Esq.
 Mr. Congdon welcomed the veterans home from an absence of two years and a half, fighting the battles of the nation. He said every south wind has borne the news of their heroic deeds, and he had done nothing surprising to him. He had for years known the spirit in them. They had simply shown that they were made of the same stuff as our free men were made of. He expressed the gratitude of their friends and the entire community that so many of them had returned in safety, though some had been killed in the honorable funeral of their lamented colonel at Fort Wagner, and some had fallen on other fields. There was no occasion to discuss the question of their rights. As far as the State of Massachusetts is concerned, it was settled long ago. They will be sure to get their rights, and they will be sure to get their rights, and they will be sure to get their rights.

NEGRO TRUST IN THE YANKEE. A correspondent of the *World*, writing from Baton Rouge, La., bears testimony to the willingness of the negroes to work for those in whose ability and disposition to pay them they have ground for confidence:
 "Labor will be cheap in Louisiana for a man known among the negroes as a Yankee. They believe in Yankees. They will go for their bottom dollar on them. And notwithstanding the numerous complaints circulated to the effect that they leave their places of work at night, and go to the States, they believe that they will stay. They cannot comprehend that he is of the same make as a 'sech,' and they stick to him."
 A gentleman belonging to the military was offered fifteen hundred dollars a year and half the profit of a large plantation on condition of allowing his name to be used as owning it, and to show his person frequently about the plantation, so that the darkies would believe that they had a Yankee employer. I suppose as soon as his resignation can be accepted, the gentleman will accept the offer.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. The President in conversing recently with a prominent New Orleans journal, referred to his policy, and said that those who imagined his hostile to negro suffrage were mistaken. He argued a gentleman to advocate liberal views in Louisiana. "Why," he said, "cannot you people settle this thing without allowing it to bother me? Why cannot you do as Massachusetts does? If a negro can read the Constitution and write his own name, let him vote. There are not five hundred in Louisiana. This is a fair test; but it will be doing justice all around, and stop this Northern clamor."
A COLORED MAIL CONTRACTOR. The Postmaster-General has awarded the contract for carrying the United States mails between Leesburg and Winchester, Va., to Robert Orrick, a colored citizen of the latter town, at a salary of \$225 per annum. This is the first instance of a similar award being made to a colored man in the United States. The respectability and trustworthiness of the contractor are vouched for by the Hon. Jno. S. Gallagher, formerly State Senator by the Winchester District.

VERMONT ELECTION. The Rutland *Herald* publishes a list of Representatives elected, 106 of whom are Republicans and 7 Democrats.
 Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has received from Mr. Henry Tyson, of Baltimore, a present of a rifle taken in the engine-house at Harper's Ferry, upon the capture of John Brown, in October, 1859, and which was given to him (Mr. T.) by Gov. Wise. It was one of the rifles which were left in the hands of the rebels when they fled from Harper's Ferry, and is in precisely the condition in which it was when Brown surrendered, having a cap upon the nipple and all primed.
 Gen. Asboth, commanding West Florida, has found it necessary to issue an order, informing paroled rebel soldiers that their paroles do not give them immunity to violate the laws of Congress or regulations concerning slavery.
 Ex-Gov. Medill, a well-known Democratic politician in Ohio, who has filled important offices of trust and honor in the State and nation, died at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 21st instant. He was 69 years of age, and died of paralysis.
 Gen. Schenck, in a recent speech in Ohio, said: "A rebel is a courageous copperhead, and a copperhead is a cowardly rebel."
 It has been discovered in Richmond that those persons who took the oath of allegiance to the rebel Government, renounced all allegiance to the United States or any State of the United States.
 The Atlantic Telegraph Company has given orders for the manufacture of a cable, to be laid early next year.
 The West India mail steamer *Zinn* has arrived at Southampton, having among her passengers Judah P. Benjamin, the late rebel Secretary of State. The *Zinn* took fire when about 60 miles out from St. Thomas, and was with all speed, and after considerable difficulty the fire was subdued and the ship proceeded. She had nearly \$1,700,000 in specie.
 New Orleans, Sept. 7. A special despatch from Jackson says Major General Slocum has recalled his order opposing Gov. Sharkey's call for militia, in accordance with that portion of the President's proclamation which sustains the Governor in the case of Gov. Sharkey and Gen. Slocum.
 The *Tribune's* Washington despatch says a Military Commission will sit in St. Louis to try the rebel Governor of Missouri, James S. Rollins, and Mallory and Seddon have been subpoenaed to testify in the cases.
 A number of prominent Texans have requested the venerable Judge Burnett to go to Washington, and intercede in behalf of Jeff. Davis. Should he fail, he is requested to act in behalf of the arch rebel in any court in which he may be tried. Judge Burnett has accepted the trust. He was the first President of the old Republic of Texas.
 New quarters are preparing for Jeff. Davis in Carroll Hall Building, inside Fort Monroe, from which it is inferred that his trial will take place there.
 Mr. Stephens's apartments, at Fort Warren, were occupied by the rebel Governor of Missouri, James S. Rollins, and he is reported to correspond with whom and how he pleases. If he will only consider that he is having a long sojourn at the seaside at public expense, he'll find nothing to complain of. His fate is somewhat different from that of men who were ordered to Anderson's camp by Gen. Sherman, and of whom it was said that they were "chained to the mill."
 An inscription of the freedmen in Virginia is feared. Treat them justly, and they will not rise. They are not so fond of rising as to resort to it in the dawn of their freedom, if they shall not be turned out of bed. An inscription of freedmen is no more to be dreaded by the South than Sodom had occasion to be dreaded by the North, on her fire-anniversary day.—*Traveler*.

THE NATION.
 A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.
 Will be published July 6, 1865.
 Its main objects will be—
 First—The discussion of the topics of the day, and above all of legal, constitutional and constitutional questions, with greater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found in the daily press.
 Second—The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic principles in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners seems likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization.
 Third—The earnest and persistent consideration of the condition of the laboring classes at the South, as a matter of vital interest to the nation at large, with a view to the removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the securing to them, as far as education and justice can do it, of an equal chance in the race of life.
 Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine that the whole community has the strongest interest, both moral, political and material, in their elevation, and that there can be no real stability for the republic so long as they are left in ignorance and degradation.
 Fifth—The fixing of public attention upon the political importance of popular education, and the dangers which a system like ours runs from the neglect of it in any portion of our territory.
 Sixth—The collection and diffusion of trustworthy information as to the condition and prospects of the Southern States, the opening they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and the progress made by the colored population in acquiring the habits and desires of civilized life.
 Seventh—Sound and impartial criticism of books and works of art.
 The *NATION* will not be the organ of any party, sect or body. It will, on the contrary, make an earnest effort to bring to the discussion of political and social questions a really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the vices of violence, exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which so much of the political writing of the day is marred.
 The criticism of books and works of art will form one of its most prominent features; and pains will be taken to have this task performed in every case by writers possessing special qualifications for it.
 It is intended in the interest of investors, as well as of the public generally, to have questions of trade and finance treated every week by a writer whose position and character will give his articles an exceptional value, and render them a safe and trustworthy guide.
 A special correspondent, who has been selected for his work with some care, is about to start in a few days on a journey through the South. His letters will appear every week, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting what he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as possible to draw its own inferences.
 Terms, \$3 per annum.
 JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
 No. 130 Nassau St., New York.
WANTED—For a Physician, lately returned from a service in the U. S. Army, board in a private family in a pleasant location in the country, and where a physician is wanted. Accommodation for a horse and carriage will be required, and the whole at moderate price. Partnership with a physician in good practice would be acceptable. Address, with terms, description of place, population, &c., "Doctor," care of ROBERT F. WALLACE, Esq., Liberator Office, 211 Washington Street, Boston.

GEN. STONEMAN AND THE KNOXVILLE PRESBYTERIANS.
 Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1865.
 Several of the members of the First (Old South) Presbyterian Church of Knoxville addressed Gen. Stoneman a letter, rather demanding, in which they requested that their church, now used by permission of the military authorities, be turned over to the use of the church, as it is now applied. Gen. Stoneman's reply is as follows:
 "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., and in reply to inform you that the church is now used by permission of the military authorities, and is not to be turned over to the use of the church, as it is now applied. Gen. Stoneman's reply is as follows:
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Poetry.

For the Liberator. LEX COMSTOCK. Yes-we heard when the voice of deep agony rose...

The Liberator.

THE CHURCH DIFFICULTY AT CONCORD.

DIVINE SERVICE UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE. CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 5. It will be remembered that some three months ago...

Mr. Hatch was the first to enter the pulpit—followed, however, soon after, by Mr. Haskell. The two conferred together for a moment in the greatest apparent pleasantness...

Mr. Haskell's sermon was an excellent one, and his whole bearing, under the trying circumstances in which he was placed, was matter of general commendation.

He stated to several individuals, in conversation, that he fully sympathized with Mr. Hatch in his anti-slavery views...

PHRENOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Johnson has an uncommonly strong constitution, a vigorous and condensed organization, and a predominance of the vital and motive temperaments.

THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE WAR.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly for September gives an account of the capture of the rebel chief, which he asserts to be "literally true to the minutest detail."

Col. Pritchard, after parting with Col. Harnden, sent strong pickets to the ferry, and then returned to his march on the river road.

SONG OF THE FREEDMEN.

Thank God! I bow no more as slaves above our kindred's nameless graves; But lift our brows in freedom's air...

BOOKS.

My only course now, will sometimes rouse me Beyond my nature. I have been so warm'd, So heated by a well-turned spade...

power, and the necessity of spiritual guidance. Ideals, imitation and selfishness are fully developed, but they are not influential in his character unless circumstances are specially favorable to their development.

His history shows what a man who has native talent can do by industry and perseverance, for he has risen solely by the aid of his own merits. It also shows that when a man will exert himself to overcome obstacles in his way, community is always willing to help him.

L. N. FOWLER. Preston, (Eng.), May 12th, 1865.

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man moved at a walk until the tents came in sight, and then at the word dashed in. The camp was found pitched on both sides of the road.

Scarcely had this horse been secured when firing was heard down the road, in the direction of Partridge's camp. Pritchard instantly gave the order to advance, and Lieutenant Boutwell, who had continued on horseback on the road, holding his men mainly in hand for any emergency that might arise, promptly obeyed...

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tenance either in a physical, mental or moral point of view, which is wonderful to behold. For instance, in the first year of my ministry, I am a Baptist minister, reader of the Bible, and a man of my own...

Dear reader, I was greener than I am now, and I did it. When I came back to the house, I found brother S. comfortably seated, with his muddied boots on the round of one of my parlor chairs, and his dripping umbrella standing upon the pretty rug...

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which produces such fruits is wrong. A division of society into rich and poor is equally unfriendly to the best development of both classes, and consequently to the best interests of the commonwealth.

These are regarded by us as first and necessary measures. Very well understood that the work of elevating labor cannot be accomplished in a day; but this is no reason why we should not begin it.

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